## REMARKS

The new claims are so constructed as to clearly and patentably distinguish over the cited references.

In particular, the new claims are drawn to the embodiment of Fig. 2 and should be interpreted with specific reference to the waveforms of Fig. 3.

Applicant hopes that Examiner will find the new claims understandable without further elaborations.

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145. An arrangement comprising:

DC source means operative to provide a DC voltage at a pair of DC terminals;

inverter means connected with the DC terminals and operative to provide an AC voltage at a pair of AC terminals; the AC voltage having a cycle period; the inverter means including a periodically conducting transistor having a pair of control terminals receptive of a control signal; the inverter means also including a control signal source operative to provide the control signal; the control signal rendering the transistor conductive for a brief period of time once during each cycle period; the duration of the brief period of time being shorter than half the duration of the cycle period;

gas discharge lamp means having a set of lamp terminals; and

circuit means connected between the AC terminals and the lamp terminals; the circuit means being operative to cause a lamp current to flow through the gas discharge lamp means in response to the AC voltage.

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146. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein the AC voltage is characterized by having a waveshape that is substantially trapezoidal.

149  $\overline{47}$ . The arrangement of claim  $\overline{45}$  wherein the instantaneous magnitude of the AC voltage alternates once each cycle  $\operatorname{period}_i$ between a first substantially constant-magnitude voltage level and a second substantially constant-magnitude voltage level, existing for a first duration at the first substantially constant-magnitude voltage level and for a second duration at the second substantially constant-magnitude voltage level; the first duration being substantialy equal to the second duration.

150 148. The arrangement of claim 147 wherein the first duration is substantially shorter than half of the complete duration of the cycle period.

151 150 149. The arrangement of claim 148 wherein the first duration is shorter than half of the complete duration of the cycle period | new by at least one tenth. -

15150. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein: (i) the DC source means is powered from a pair of power line conductors connected with an ordinary electric utility power line; and (ii) one of the lamp terminals is connected with one of the power line conductors without any intervening impedance means.

151. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein the control signal is a periodic voltage having a peak-to-peak magnitude | | | | | | substantially larger than twice the forward voltage drop of a semiconductor diode junction.

154 152. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein the inverter includes two transistors series-connected across the DC terminals.

155 153. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein the control signal source includes a saturable inductor means.

154. The arrangement of claim 153 wherein the circuit means includes an LC circuit having a natural resonance frequency approximately equal to the fundamental frequency of the AC voltage.

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155. The arrangement of claim 154 wherein the LC circuit includes a capacitor and an inductor series-connected across the AC terminals.

158 156. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein the duration of the brief period of time is shorter than half the duration of the cycle period by about one tenth or more.

157. The arrangement of claim 145 wherein:

- (a) the instantaneous magnitude of the AC voltage alternates once each cycle period between a first substantially constant-magnitude voltage level and a second substantially constant-magnitude voltage level, existing for a first duration at the first substantially constant-magnitude voltage level and for a second duration at the second substantially constantmagnitude voltage level; the first duration being substantialy equal to the second duration; and
- (b) the duration of the brief period is substantially shorter than the first duration.
- 158. The arrangement of claim 157+wherein the duration of the brief period is shorter than the first duration by about one tenth or more.

The arrangement of claim 145 wherein the fundamental frequency of the AC voltage is substantially higher than that of the power line voltage usually provided by an ordinary electric utility power line.

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160. An arrangement comprising:

DC source means operative to provide a DC voltage between a first and a second DC terminal;

inverter means connected with the DC terminals and operative to provide an AC voltage between a first and a second AC terminal; the AC voltage having a fundamental cycle period; the fundamental cycle period consisting of a first and a second half cycle; the duration of the first half cycle being about equal to the duration of the second half cycle; the inverter means including a periodically conducting transistor operative to cause the potential of the first AC terminal to be substantially equal to the potential of the first DC terminal during a certain part of the first half cycle and to be substantially different from the potential of the first DC terminal during the remainder of the fundamental cycle period; the duration of said certain part being shorter than the duration of the first half cycle by a substantial amount;

gas discharge lamp means having a set of lamp terminals; and

circuit means connected between the AC terminals and the lamp terminals; the circuit means being operative to cause a lamp current to flow through the gas discharge lamp means in response to the AC voltage.

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161. The arrangement of claim 160 wherein the duration of said certain part is shorter than the duration of the first half cycle by about one tenth or more.

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262. The arrangement of claim 161 wherein the duration of said certain part is shorter than four fifths of the duration of the first half cycle.

The arrangement of claim 160 wherein the AC voltage is characterized by having a substantially trapezoidal waveshape.

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